

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

MORNINGSIDE:

PRINTED AT THE ASYLUM PRESS.

MDCCCL.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

PATRONESS—THE QUEEN.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1850.

GOVERNOR,
THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

SIR GEORGE CLERK, Bart.	LORD MURRAY.
SIR HENRY JARDINE, Kt.	GEORGE FORBES, Esq.
SIR JOHN S. FORBES, Bart.	

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.	Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.
Lord President of the Court of Session.	Principal of the University of Edinburgh.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.	President of the Royal College of Physicians.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.	President of Royal College of Surgeons.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.	Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.	Master of the Merchant Company.
Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.	Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Members of Parliament for the City.	Dean of Guild of the City.
Member of Parliament for the County.	Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

THE LORD PROVOST (<i>ex off.</i>)	Rev. Dr Clark.
Rev. William Robertson.	Dr Pagan.
Alexander Pringle, Esq.	John Beatson Bell, Esq.
Dr Christison.	Dr Andrew Thomson.
William Brand, Esq.	Dr John Taylor.
John A. Mackay, Esq.	James Morgan, Esq.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.	Dr William Pulteney Alison.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.	John M'Farlan, Esq.
	Dr John Scott.

Dr Gillespie, *Consulting Physician.*

Dr Skae, *Physician (Resident.)*

Dr Grahamsley, Dr De Quincey, Dr Sherlock, *Medical Assistants.*

Miss Macdougall, *Matron.*

Mr A. M'Intyre, *House Steward.*

Rev. R. Lorimer, *Chaplain.*

Mr. John Scott, W.S., *Treasurer.*

Mr H. M. Inglis, W.S., *Secretary.*

REPORT

BY

THE ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON MONDAY THE
28TH JANUARY, 1850.

THE Managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum are again called upon, in conformity with their Charter, to present their Annual Report; and although the Institution remains the same in point of extent as at the period of last Annual Meeting, they have the satisfaction of looking back upon the year just past as one of continued improvement.

The average number of Patients, in all Departments, during the year 1849, was 473,—somewhat under that of the previous year, but still a greater number than can be accommodated with perfect convenience.

The amount of ordinary Receipts by the Treasurer, during the year, was	£12,938	10	6½
and of his Disbursements.....	12,085	15	7¼

thus leaving, on the whole, a surplus Income of....	£852	14	11¼
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Referring to the observations in last Report in regard to the inability of the Managers to satisfy the numerous applications for admission into the Asylum, they have felt themselves called upon to renew their efforts to complete the Institution according to Mr Burns' design, by the erection of the western wing and relative

separate buildings, which would serve to accommodate from 220 to 250 additional inmates ; and they, for this purpose, have again forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury a statement of their case, and an application for an Exchequer loan to such an extent as may meet the present debt and the cost of the proposed additional buildings. They have recently been in communication with the Lord Advocate on the subject, who has promised his assistance in forwarding the application as far as in his power ; but who, at the same time, did not hold out much prospect of its being granted. Should it be finally refused, the Managers will not fail to use every exertion for accomplishing, in some other way, an object which appears to them of very great consequence, both for the Institution itself and for the community at large.

An important change has lately been introduced in regard to the general superintendence of the Asylum. Its distance from Edinburgh, and the great magnitude to which it has now attained, with the consequent need of increased attention to, and surveillance over, every department, beyond what either the Managers, as a body, or the Weekly Visiting Committees, could sufficiently undertake, concurred in determining them, early last summer, to appoint one of their number whose special duty it should be to visit the Asylum, at least, thrice a week, and, by making himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole economy of the Institution, to exercise a continuous attention to its working in every department, and to report statedly thereon. They were fortunate in having among them Mr Mackay, as representative from St Cuthbert's Parochial Board, whose intelligence and business habits, with the leisure at his command, peculiarly fitted him for such a duty, which he was prevailed on to undertake. Concurrently with this appointment, the Managers thought it advisable to discontinue the former practice of superintendence by means of Weekly Visiting Committees, which had always been attended with inconvenience and uncertainty, and had latterly become in a great measure inoperative. They resolved, instead, and in addition to the Quarterly Meetings provided for in the Charter, to hold Monthly Committee Meetings of their whole number—which should take place alternately in Edinburgh and at the Asylum—for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Visiting Manager, and of giving such directions thereon as might seem expedient, and also for general inspection in all departments of the Institution. These ar-

rangements have accordingly been in operation since the middle of last year; and having been attended with the most satisfactory results, the Managers have had no hesitation in resolving that the system be continued.

Various improvements tending to convenience and to the comfort of the inmates have, on the suggestion of the Visiting Manager, been made on both departments of the Institution, embracing the painting and partial re-furnishing of the eastern building,—a work still in progress, and which had become indispensable, in order to render it suitable for the class of patients who occupy that department.

Farther conveniences have been provided in the sick-rooms, and improvements made on the heating apparatus, and on the store-rooms, &c.

Additional accommodation has also been obtained in the eastern house by fitting up two rooms which had previously been unserviceable; and an enlargement has been effected upon the kitchen and scullery.

The only new building undertaken during the year has been a house for the steam boiler, and a coal house—the former one having been converted into a smith's workshop.

The Managers have great pleasure in being able to state that the supply of water is at length complete, and that no deficiency now exists in this most essential article of comfort.

Another important work, out of doors, undertaken last year, was the construction of a conduit for carrying off the whole sewerage water from the two houses, consisting of a large drain extending from the western building to the south-eastern extremity of the grounds, by means of which the foul water, after being filtered, is discharged into the Jordan burn, at a point under the bridge at Morningside, without polluting the burn during its course along the Asylum premises. This work was rendered necessary in consequence of an order of the Sheriff for preventing nuisance to the neighbourhood; and the advantage arising from it has been very obvious, although the expense was necessarily considerable.

The Managers have pleasure in referring to the Table in the Physician's Report, which exhibits the amount of work done, and the number of patients employed, during the year. As regards the patients themselves, the increased occupation afforded them has

been attended with the most beneficial results; while an important saving may be expected to the Institution in having all ordinary repairs and other work now executed by the attendants and patients, without the necessity of calling in tradesmen for the purpose.

The Managers, having had reason to doubt the advantage of retaining in their own hands a greater part of the ground belonging to the Institution than can be properly cultivated by the manual spade-labour of the patients, under the gardener's directions, have resolved to let off the western portion of the grounds, but with power to resume the whole, or any part, whenever it shall be required for the purposes of the Institution.

The Managers deem it incumbent upon them, on this occasion, to advert to the charitable character of the Institution, of which the public do not appear to be sufficiently aware. From the circumstance of board being charged for the patients in the Asylum, it has come to be regarded very much in the light of a self-supporting Institution; and the Managers have reason to believe that, for this reason, it has not received the contributions of the benevolent to such an extent as it deserves. There is, however, a numerous class of persons, not properly belonging to the rank of ordinary paupers, whose circumstances, when they or their relatives have had the misfortune to become afflicted with insanity, render it impossible for them to pay even the lowest rate of board, and whose feelings yet revolt from the idea of resorting to a parochial board for support. For many years the Managers have felt themselves called upon to admit individuals of this class into the eastern house at rates frequently inadequate to the mere expense of their maintenance; and they could do much more good in this way, as well as in promoting the general comfort of all the inmates, were funds at their disposal for the purpose, independent of their ordinary resources.

Another circumstance connected with this, and materially affecting the welfare of the Institution, remains to be noticed. For several years the Managers have found their income much depressed by the extent to which rights of presentation have been exercised beyond what was calculated upon when these were granted, particularly by the several parochial bodies having right to send all their insane poor to the Asylum on this footing. Besides these, however, there are many private individuals possessing rights of presentation who, in giving their contributions, were actuated solely by mo-

tives of benevolence, and had certainly no desire to obtain any benefit in return which should be inconsistent with the interests of the Institution. These persons, the Managers are aware, are frequently exposed to the solicitations of parties for the exercise of these rights in their favour, of whose claims to consideration they have not always the best means of judging; and with a view of relieving them from this unpleasant task, as well as of guarding the interests of the Institution, and of placing its charitable objects on a more regular basis, the Managers propose to appoint a Standing Committee of their number to take cognizance of this department, and to investigate all cases of parties desiring the benefit of presentations, or of the other charitable resources placed in their hands, upon whose Report the Managers may act in such cases.

With regard to the rates of board charged for patients in the western department, the Managers are most anxious to take the earliest opportunity of making such reduction as circumstances appear to warrant; and they trust, in the course of a few days, to be able to announce their determination on this subject.

The Managers conclude by referring to the Reports by the Resident Physician and Chaplain for all needful information in regard to those matters which fall under their several departments.

JOHN BOWIE,
Chairman.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

I.—INCOME AND RECEIPTS.

1. ORDINARY.

Amount of Board for Patients, (exclusive of one Patient in the Institution, whose Board was redeemed by a single payment,) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	£12,416	0	4½
Rent of Grounds, &c., - - - - -	-	-	-	£52	3	7	
And Produce, &c., sold, - - - - -	-	-	-	159	5	6½	
					211	9	1½
Sundries, (Furnishings made to Patients, &c.,) - - - - -	-	-	-		311	1	0½
					£12,938	10	6½

2. EXTRAORDINARY.

Subscriptions and Legacies paid, - - - - -	£195	0	0				
Money borrowed, - - - - -	450	0	0				
					645	0	0
Total Receipts, - - - - -					£13,583	10	6½

I.—INCOME AND RECEIPTS—Brought over, £13,583 10 6½

II.—EXPENDITURE.

1. ORDINARY.

(1.) Disbursements for the Institution, viz.—

1. Provisions, Coal, Gas, &c.,	-	£5541	15	0½
2. Repairs and Furnishings, including expense of Cropping Grounds, &c.,	2568	7	7½	
3. Public and Parochial Burdens,	-	151	15	7½
4. Feu-Duty, (less Income-Tax,)	-	384	9	0
5. Water-Duty,	-	50	0	0
6. Insurance against Fire,	-	23	8	0
7. Interest on Loans, &c.,	-	884	7	5
8. Miscellaneous Payments,	-	122	5	7
		£9726	8	3¼

(2.) Salaries, &c., viz.—

1. Resident Physician,	£300	0	0
2. Assistant do.,	80	0	0
3. Consulting do.,	25	4	0
4. Matron,	70	0	0
5. Chaplain,	70	0	0
6. House Steward,	55	0	0
7. Gardener,	60	0	0
8. Gate Keeper,	30	0	0
9. Wages of Attendants, &c.,	1201	19	1½
10. Gardener's Assistants,	49	7	3
11. Honorarium to Mr Mackay,	52	10	0
12. Secretary and Clerk,	26	5	0
13. Treasurer and Clerks, (settled per Minute of Managers of 25th Ja- nuary, at £297—re- stricted to)	250	0	0
	£2270	5	4½

Add—

Extra Allowances to Officers,	30	16	11
And Mr Hughes' Retired Al- lowance,	58	5	0
	2359	7	3½
	£12,085	15	7¼

2. EXTRAORDINARY.

Loans paid off,	-	-	-	2620	18	0
Total Payments,	-	-	-	£14,706	13	7¼
Surplus Expenditure,	-	-	-	£1123	3	0¼

	Surplus Expenditure brought over,	£1123 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
From which deduct—		
1. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December, 1848,	- - -	£102 17 3
2. Arrears of Board at same date,	£490 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Less ditto at 31st December, 1849,	- 395 17 1	
	<u>94 7 5$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	
		<u>197 4 8$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December, 1849,	-	<u>£925 18 4$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

A B S T R A C T

O F T H E

O R D I N A R Y I N C O M E A N D E X P E N D I T U R E .

Amount of Ordinary Receipts, as before,	- -	£12938 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. Payments, do.,	- -	<u>12085 15 7$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
Nett Surplus on the Year,	-	<u>£852 14 11$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

S T A T E O F F U N D S A T 31 S T D E C E M B E R , 1849 .

I. D E B T S .

1. Amount of Debt on Promissory Notes, &c.,	- -	£15900 0 0
2. Accounts for the Quarter ended,	- -	2336 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Outstanding Accounts and proportion of current Feuduty, Interest, Taxes, &c.,	- -	300 0 0
4. Balance due to Treasurer, as before,	- -	<u>925 18 4$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
		<u>£19462 5 8$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

II. A S S E T S .

1. Subscriptions and Legacies,	-	£915 0 0
2. Arrears of Board,	-	395 17 1
3. Provisions and Stock on hand,	-	<u>677 18 4</u>
		<u>1988 15 5</u>
Deficiency,	-	<u>£17473 10 3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

L I S T O F S U B S C R I P T I O N S , & C . , O B T A I N E D I N 1849 .

H. M. Gibb, (annually,)	- - -	£1 0 0
Miss Dundas, (annually,)	- - -	1 0 0
Legacy from the late Mrs Pringle of Whytbank,	- -	<u>20 0 0</u>

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE AT THE R. E. ASYLUM DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1849.

WRIGHTS—

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Extraordinary.

Window Shutters, Wire Blinds, and			
Doors in Seclusion Rooms, -	£25	7	6
Meat Safe, - - -	52	0	0
Making Cloth Store in 2d Male Gallery, 20	5	0	
Presses and Shelving, - -	16	0	0
Painting and Glazing, - -	100	15	9
Steward's Store-Room, - -	32	0	0
Excursion Cart, - - -	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£251	8	3

Ordinary.

Repairs of Doors, Windows, Tables,			
and Benches, - - -	60	5	0
Work done for Gardener, -	18	9	0
Work done for Smith, - -	1	3	7
	<hr/>		
	79	17	7

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Extraordinary.

Gates for Front Entrance and Low			
Garden, - - -	22	8	6
Wardrobe and Tables, - -	8	2	0
Ventilating Low Rooms, and Wire Blinds, 2	0	0	
Canvass Bottoms for Beds, -	12	0	0
	<hr/>		
	44	10	6

Ordinary.

Repairs to Tables, Chairs, Sofas, and			
Doors, - - -	30	7	0
Painting and Glazing, - -	52	12	0
	<hr/>		
	82	19	0
Coffins, - - -	35	9	0
	<hr/>		
Total of Wright Work, - -	494	4	4

	Brought over,	£494	4	4
By UPHOLSTERERS—				
Sea-Grass Mattresses and Pillows made,	48	0	0	
Straw Mattresses, and Repairs, -	40	0	0	
Chairs and Sofas covered and repaired,	28	6	0	
Carpet-Bags and Braces made, -	12	0	0	
Making Matts, - - -	3	12	0	
				131 18 0
By TAILORS—				
Clothes made, - - -	£360	5	0	
Clothes repaired, - - -	100	18	8	
				461 3 8
By SHOEMAKERS—				
Shoes made, - - -	£160	0	0	
Shoes repaired, - - -	60	6	7	
				220 6 7
By PRINTERS' WORK, - - -	-	-	-	46 18 1
By SMITHS—				
Gas-Fitting and Plumber Work,	£161	18	9	
Repairs on Steam Pipes and Boiler,	78	0	0	
Iron Beds repaired, - - -	78	19	2	
				318 17 11
By FEMALES, Western Department—				
Shirts and Stockings made and repaired,	74	6	2	
Gowns, Shifts, Stays, and Caps made				
and repaired, - - -	60	5	6	
Petticoats, &c., - - -	10	0	0	
				144 11 8
Total Work done, - - -	-	-	-	£1818 0 3
Value of Goods in Store,—				
Provisions, - - - - -				£6 10 0
Blankets, Bed Covers, Mattresses, and Pillows,				275 0 0
Shoes, - - - - -				37 0 0
Made Clothes, - - - - -				44 12 6
Stockings, - - - - -				4 0 0
Corduroy and Blue Cloth, - - -				22 8 6
Woolsylindsay, Blue Flannel, and Derry,				20 0 0
Prints, Gingham, and Cotton, - -				26 7 6
Dowlas, Canvass, and Packsheet, -				14 4 0
Tapes and Pirns, - - - - -				10 12 0
Carpet Bags, Mattresses, and Door Matts,				15 1 9
Plaiding and Flannels, - - - -				78 15 5
Wood, - - - - -				54 16 8
129 Pigs, valued at - - - - -				60 0 0
Straw Mattresses, - - - - -				1 10 0
Iron, Lead, &c., - - - - -				6 10 0
				£677 8 4

ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS, &c. USED IN THE R. E. ASYLUM DURING THE YEAR 1849.

ARTICLES.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	TOTAL.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	TOTAL.	
Roasting Meat,	302	331	295	363	1291	1979	1858	1919	2190	7946	9,237 lbs.
Boiling do.	2888	3595	4225	4497	15205	1947	1858	1902	2102	7809	23,014 "
Houghs,	4280	5420	6444	6663	22807	—	—	82	139	221	23,028 "
Ox-heads,	11260	12252	12128	10549	46189	—	—	—	—	—	46,189 "
4 lb. Loaves,	2025	2180	2330	2452	8987	2025	2150	1731	2142	8048	17,035 loaves.
6 oz. do	92500	100900	86800	84400	364600	—	—	—	—	—	364,600 "
Oat Meal,	13986	10809	11209	11739	47743	900	910	910	870	3590	51,333 lbs.
Flour,	630	546	560	414	2151	224	224	140	161	749	2,899 "
Barley,	4312	4680	4536	4392	17920	342	391	390	400	1523	19,443 "
Rice,	900	910	698	396	2904	130	136	196	210	672	3,576 "
Split Pease,	1170	1170	1170	1066	4576	221	204	234	202	861	5,437 "
Fresh Butter,	24	22	21	21	88	93	110	123	129	455	543 "
Salt do.	47	54	476	450	1027	817	834	332	378	2361	3,388 "
Sweet Milk,	795	943	988	910	3636	586	591	592	591	2360	5,996 gallons.
Skimmed do.	4140	4186	4147	3913	16386	—	—	—	—	—	16,386 "
Cheese,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	53	63	63 lbs.
Eggs,	117	119	105	121	462	117	127	139	130	513	975 dozens.
Tea,	121	126	112	86	445	100	104	103	110	417	862 lbs.
Coffee,	507	546	566	581	2200	65	72	87	77	301	2,501 "
Raw Sugar,	1903	1982	2034	2000	7919	535	572	582	609	2298	10,217 "
Lump do.	56	39	40	75	210	61	101	122	181	465	675 "
Molasses,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5 "
Salt,	1792	1792	1792	1344	6720	672	672	224	224	1792	8,512 "
Beer,	105	990	1005	1080	3180	480	705	810	795	2790	5,970 gallons.
Porter,	—	—	—	—	—	260	220	200	360	1040	1,040 "
Mustard,	6	12	18	19	55	6	5	24	23	58	113 lbs.
Vinegar,	—	12	2	3	17	12	10	14	7	43	60 bottles.
Black Pepper,	8	21	29	31	89	6	6	10	20	42	131 lbs
White Soap,	98	112	66	63	339	24	26	26	26	102	441 "
Brown do.	960	1100	1259	1177	4496	24	26	28	26	104	4,600 "
Soft do.	534	412	441	500	1887	65	65	65	65	260	2,147 "
Soda,	322	314	546	397	1579	24	26	42	48	140	1,719 "
Starch,	25	51	65	75	216	—	—	—	—	—	216 "
Candles,	37	39	51	54	181	33	40	39	41	153	334 "
Blacking,	50	50	48	49	197	48	48	47	42	185	382 "
Currants,	28	36	4	4	72	35	35	70	40	180	252 "
Arrow Root,	150	72	230	121	573	40	56	81	26	203	776 "

VEGETABLES USED IN THE R. E. ASYLUM DURING THE YEAR 1849.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					WESTERN DEPARTMENT.				TOTAL IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS.
DESCRIPTION.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Beans,	—	—	4	—	—	—	12½	—	16½ pecks.
Beet,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2 "
Broccoli,	—	2060	—	3	—	914	—	—	2977 heads.
Cabbage,	—	2504	994	286	—	5360	6760	3600	19504 "
Carrots,	—	—	324	278	—	—	384	35	1021 dozen.
Cauliflower,	—	—	1115	96	—	—	666	—	1877 heads.
Cellery,	619	—	—	486	—	—	—	—	1105 "
Gooseberries and Currants,	—	56	15	—	—	3	6	—	80 pecks.
Kidney Beans,	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21 "
Leeks,	427	708	—	86	822	1006	—	50	3099 dozen.
Onions,	—	—	282	166½	—	—	2710	2280	5438½ bundles.
Do.,	31	—	—	26½	31	—	—	140	228½ pecks.
Parsley,	120	191	8	56	—	99	—	—	474 bundles.
Pease,	—	3½	317¾	—	—	—	233	—	554¼ pecks.
Potatoes,	623	475½	303¾	676	1702	83	1369	2837	8069¼ "
Rhubarb,	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 dozen.
Savoys,	290	—	—	786	2932	—	—	74	4082 heads.
Spinach,	—	44	14	23	—	2	—	—	83 gallons.
Strawberries,	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	8 pints.
Turnips,	3820	1550	—	—	23404	6212	—	—	34986 pounds.
Do.,	—	9	232½	258	—	—	418½	318	1236 dozen.
Sprouts,	63	—	—	16½	—	—	—	—	79½ gallons.
Greens,	290	740	—	60	3320	—	—	—	4410 heads.

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

MANAGERS OF THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the Contributors held on the 28th January, 1850.)

THE general history of the Institution during the past year may be summed up in the following table, shewing the number of patients admitted and dismissed, the ratio of cures and deaths, and the average number resident :—

TABLE I.—*General Results of the year.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at the close of 1848,	228	245	473
Admitted during the year 1849, . . .	109	156	265
Total number under Treatment,	337	401	738
Discharged, M. 71 F. 112 T. 183			
Of whom were Cured, M. 42 F. 77 T. 119			
Uncured, 29 35 64			
Died, 42 37 79	113	149	262
Number of Inmates at the close of 1849,	224	252	476

Average number resident during the year—

Males, 225·1. Females, 248·56. Total, 473·16.

Although the number of admissions, 265, has exceeded that of any previous year, the average number resident has been somewhat less than in 1848. Indeed, it has been kept very nearly what it

was at the close of that year, 473, being the number to which it was deemed prudent at that time to reduce the inmates, in order to avoid the evils likely to arise from over-crowding, in the unfinished state of the house, and particularly during the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood.

Notwithstanding the number of admissions, I have again been reluctantly compelled, as in former years, to refuse applications from a considerable number of parties wishing to send their friends into the Asylum. The number of such refusals would have been much greater, had it not been that the mortality during the year was considerable, and that, in addition to the vacancies caused by a large proportion of cures, an unprecedented number of uncured and incurable cases were removed,—a circumstance to which I shall immediately recur.

TABLE II.—*General Results of the Year in the Eastern Department.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Inmates at the close of 1848,	25	21	46
Admitted during the year 1849, . . .	17	20	37
Transferred from Western to Eastern Department,	2	—	2
Discharged,	11	8	19
Of whom were Cured,	10	7	17
" Uncured,	1	1	2
Died,	1	3	4
Transferred to Western Department, .	1	2	3
Number of Inmates at the close of 1849,	31	28	59

Average number resident during the year, 50·8.

The number of patients admitted into the higher class department has been unusually great, amounting to 39, and leaving, in the eastern house, at the close of 1849, 31 males, 28 females; in all 59,—being 13 more than there were at the termination of the previous year.

Per Centage
of Cures.

The total number of Patients discharged cured, 119, is in the ratio of 45 per cent. to the admissions, or 25 per cent. to the mean number resident in the Asylum. This ratio is less than that of the year preceding, (52·44,) but considerably above the average of former years, and of the average of the public Asylums of the United Kingdom, (21·26.) The result, therefore, is in the highest degree gratifying, affording the best evidence of the success of the Institu-

tion, and of the general soundness of those principles upon which the management and treatment of the inmates of this Hospital have been conducted.*

The number of patients removed *uncured*, during the past year, greatly exceeds that of any former year. The removal of uncured or partially cured patients from an Asylum is, in almost every case, a matter of regret. In some cases it arises from the anxiety and ill-judged affection of friends, impatient of nature's plans of cure, and sanguine that the effect of change, or the gratification of desire, or the influence of personal kindness may hasten a cure, when too frequently they only precipitate a relapse, in many instances fatal to all further hope. In not a few cases such removals are caused by the poverty of friends, and their inability to afford what they are too proud to allow the public to pay. In other cases—and these form the excess of the last year's removals—they are due, not to the *res augusta domi*, but to the public outcry against parochial burdens, and the anxiety of parochial boards to diminish their rates, by keeping, if possible, their insane poor, as well as their sane paupers, on the lowest possible scale of charges. Under this pressure from without, six natives of Ireland, who had been inmates of the Asylum for periods varying from six years to a few months, some of them curable cases, and others incurable—some of them harmless and hopeless imbeciles, and others dangerous both to themselves and others, were removed from the Asylum, and landed in the parishes of their nativity, in Ireland, there to be consigned to Asylums, should the authorities choose to add them to the list of paupers, or there left to take care of themselves, or beg their way back to this country, where their only relatives reside, as they best could.

Removal
of uncured
Patients.

Under the same influence, 25 inmates of the Asylum were transferred to the workhouses,—some being incurable and harmless imbeciles, incapable of appreciating the comforts of an Asylum, or of deriving benefit from its means of treatment, and recommended, therefore, as proper objects for such a change; but others, I regret to say, neither incurable, harmless, or imbecile, who, having acquired habits of industry, or learned trades in the Asylum, were deemed

Removals
to the
Poorhouse.

* The total number of cases admitted into the Asylum since its foundation is 2179; the number dismissed cured is 878. The ratio of cures to the whole number of cases admitted is 40·3 per cent., and, deducting those still under treatment, 51·5.

sufficiently intelligent to make themselves useful in a poorhouse, and sufficiently harmless to be managed there without qualified and responsible attendants. While at the present moment, and until proper accommodation is provided in our Asylums for all the insane poor, such removals are in reality a boon, inasmuch as they make room for more urgent and more curable cases, still I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without protesting both against the principle on which they are made, and against their expediency.

They are inexpedient, because many cases apparently hopeless, and of considerable duration, ultimately recover under the continued agency of proper treatment in an Asylum. Of this the statistics of this Institution, in former years, have afforded abundant proof,—shewing that not a few cases have recovered even after many years' illness. The following table shews the period of residence in the Asylum of the cases removed uncured:—

TABLE III.—*Period of Residence of those removed Uncured.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	2	3	5
„ 2 „	—	1	1
„ 3 „	1	2	3
„ 6 „	1	4	5
„ 1 year,	4	5	9
„ 2 „	5	6	11
„ 3 „	5	4	9
„ 4 „	6	4	10
„ 5 „	1	5	6
„ 6 „	2	—	2
„ 7 „	1	—	1
„ 8 „	1	1	2
Total, .	29	35	64

Esquirol states, that out of 1233 recoveries, one-half of them recovered after the first year. From this statement we may confidently infer, that of the cases in the foregoing table, some of which were only two or three months in the house, not a few would have recovered, had they remained under treatment. This is not the worst view of the case. Persons who are only partially insane are sufficiently intelligent to feel a sense of degradation, to which they deem themselves unjustly subjected, if they are removed to a workhouse. They have neither claimed relief, nor do they believe that they require parochial aid. “If I am well enough to leave this Asylum,” said such an individual to a parochial depu-

tation, "I am well enough to support myself; and I shall never enter the poorhouse." Such impressions must obviously exercise an unfavourable influence upon persons of unsound mind, if they are carried to a workhouse, and lead either to a deterioration of their condition, or to a serious aggravation of their malady. This has actually occurred in several of the cases removed from the Asylum, and to such an extent, in two or three instances, that they have been sent back to the Institution in a much worse condition than when they were removed.

It appears to me that the principle upon which such removals are made is one which is not sanctioned by public opinion. I can understand on what principle an incurable and harmless imbecile, not capable of appreciating the enjoyments of life, is removed, as a matter of economy; but I cannot understand how the removal of a partially insane person from an Asylum to a Workhouse can be justified, purely because it is thought that the individual is sufficiently harmless to be managed, and sufficiently intelligent and industrious to be usefully employed. Workhouses are provided for the poor, not for the diseased, and are so managed as to afford the bare necessities of life, and to form test-houses of poverty; but the public has deemed fit, in the exercise of an enlightened philanthropy, to provide for those whom Providence has visited with, the worst of all evils, mental derangement, such appliances and occupations as are conducive to health and recovery, and such comforts and enjoyments as they are capable of appreciating, so long as partial intelligence remains.

The following table contains the ages of those admitted, and, in Admissions. addition, the ages of those dismissed cured. It illustrates the much greater curability of insanity in early life than in later years.

TABLE IV. *Ages of those Admitted, and of those discharged Recovered.*

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED CURED.			Per Centage of Cures.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
From 10 to 20,	5	10	15	2	12	14	93·3
„ 20 to 30,	24	37	61	11	18	29	47·5
„ 30 to 40,	31	54	85	8	25	33	38·6
„ 40 to 50,	31	26	57	17	12	29	50·8
„ 50 to 60,	11	22	33	3	9	12	36·3
„ 60 to 70,	5	6	11	1	1	2	18·1
„ 70 to 80,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Total,	109	156	265	42	77	119	

The number of cases admitted at an advanced age was considerable, compared with former years, and in part influenced the mortality during the year. One female, labouring under advanced senile dementia, at the age of 76, and almost unable to walk, died within 3 weeks after admission; and an aged man expired within 12 hours after he entered the Asylum.

The mortality, during subsequent years, must continue to be influenced by the admission of such cases into the Institution, and still more so by the alarming increase of that most fatal complication of insanity, General Paralysis, should it continue to increase in such proportion as is indicated in the following table, compared with those of previous years :—

TABLE V.—*Form of Disease in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral Insanity, . . .	2	2	4
Mania, . . .	24	41	65
Chronic Mania, . . .	3	2	5
Puerperal Mania, . . .	—	8	8
Mania, with General Paralysis, .	2	—	2
Dementia, with General Paralysis,	15	1	16
Dementia, with Epilepsy, . .	—	2	2
Dementia, . . .	24	35	59
Melancholia, . . .	5	21	26
Demonomania, . . .	3	3	6
Monomania of Fear, . . .	11	14	25
„ Suspicion, . . .	8	16	24
„ Pride, . . .	3	6	9
„ Superstition, . . .	4	2	6
„ Unseen Agency, . . .	—	1	1
Delirium Tremens, . . .	4	2	6
Idiocy, . . .	1	—	1
Totals,	109	156	265

This table is somewhat altered in arrangement; but the results are nearly the same as in former years, the number of cases under each form bearing about the same proportion to each other, with the exception above referred to—namely, the large number affected with General Paralysis. Of these 18 cases, and those of the previous year, several presented some features of great interest in relation to their medical history. One or two have left the Institution, apparently cured, to return, it is to be feared, ere long, in a hopeless or dying condition. One or more appear to have been examples of a form of disease scarcely as yet recognised by medical writers, yet by no

means rare—namely, of general paralysis, complicated with insanity, —cases in which the insanity has *supervened* upon a long standing and slowly progressive paralysis. In one such case the individual completely recovered from his mental derangement, and has returned to his family, to follow his usual occupation. He has continued well, and able to work at his trade, for more than a year; but the insidiously progressive symptoms of general paralysis remain well marked, and, in all probability, will continue to make gradual advances until the mind again becomes affected, or the strength altogether fails.

The cases of Puerperal Mania have also increased since the previous year, when they were reported to be more numerous than during any former one. It is right that I should mention, that both with regard to the cases of this and the previous year, I found, upon inquiry, that in none of them had chloroform been administered during labour. I state this fact, as I believe that puerperal mania has been added, by some medical practitioners, to the category of imaginary evils attributed to the use of chloroform.

Puerperal
Mania.

Of the patients admitted, it was gratifying to me to find that not a few came at their own request. Of these, two or three had formerly been inmates; one had had a near relative in the Asylum; and the others felt persuaded that they were insane, or about to become so, and that they required the protection of an Asylum. Such facts are gratifying, as shewing how rapidly the prejudices against removal to an Asylum are giving way, not only amongst the friends of patients, but in the minds of patients themselves. To those who know the importance of early separation from friends and associations, in all cases of insanity, as increasing to a great degree the chances of recovery, such facts must be especially interesting. One of the cases to which I have referred attaches importance to itself in another aspect, as being illustrative of the effects of a strong moral influence in promoting recovery. In this case the patient, a female, had been ill for more than four weeks. She was affected by a deep gloom and despondency, varied by fits of considerable excitement;—she believed herself to be surrounded by demons, and that she was doomed to perdition; and, in despair, she attempted to commit suicide. She frequently requested to be sent to Morningside; and when, at last, she was brought to the Asylum by her friends, the confidence of security with which she seemed to

Spontaneous
Applicants.

be inspired, and the hope of ultimate recovery, operated so beneficially upon her mind, that within 24 hours a well marked convalescence had set in, and ere long she was completely restored.

One of the patients who recovered very speedily after his admission, at my request wrote an account of his seizure, and of the feelings and perceptions which haunted him. The description is so graphic and interesting that I cannot deny myself the pleasure of presenting it here, more especially as it may help to disabuse the public mind of the idea that persons who are hollo'ing out and rushing to and fro are necessarily violent and dangerous, and ought to be tied with ropes, instead of being soothed by kindness.

“ My first confusion of mind took place on the street, when I lost recollection of what part of the town I was in—sought for my home, but could not find it; and though I now know, from a certain circumstance, that I got to the South Bridge, yet I could not find the stair;—seeking for it, I went farther and farther south, till I got beyond the houses altogether, (this was late in the evening;) and now I became alarmed,—terrific cries sounded in my ears. I took to my heels, and run hither and thither, believing I was pursued. I had kept about the outskirts of the town—came in frequent contact with the strong glare of the policemen's lamps, and which, in the dark midnight, I took for dreadful demons seeking to devour me. I remember of one policeman seizing me, and asking what I was bawling at. I trembled from head to foot—thought I was now in the jaws of my fierce pursuers; but after a short conflict, he allowed me to go, (perhaps he thought I was tipsy.) I then took to flight more furiously than before, and thus continued during the whole night. When the morning came, my appearance caused one humane individual to stop me, and put such questions as enabled him to bring me to my own house. When I went into my own room, I was roused to madness to find myself watched on all sides by the same fiends who had pursued me through the night; and finding myself in such close quarters with them, I boldly turned upon them, and dared them to do their worst. I cried to God to save me—felt conscious I had done no wrong, and cried incessantly for deliverance. I imagined I saw God on high, with an outstretched arm; but still the demons were near—just upon me; and I thought, the more vociferous my prayers, the more desperate their gestures, the more horrible their cries, and greater their number; their enormous and hideous eyes glared fire—their mouths gaped wide, from which issued fire. Their forms had a distinct shape; yet they were ever changing. Sometimes I thought that one increased so large as to hide all the rest; and the next look shewed me them the same as before;—sometimes I saw them as men most ugly, commingling with serpents—heads like aligators, toads, &c. all in fire, and stretching their horrid fangs to seize me;—sometimes my friends would place themselves between me and to where my attention was directed—would try to persuade me that there were no such devils

in my presence. I regarded their interference as deceit, as an imposition that tried my spirit exceedingly. This continued for ten or twelve days without intermission. I was tortured equally in my sleep as when awake ; but after this period a cessation took place—the devils departed, and, I believed, through the instrumentality of the prayers of the ministers who attended me, and my own ceaseless cry to Almighty God for deliverance. I had rest for a few days ; but unsettled thoughts began again to come upon me—sleep forsook me—demons began again to appear, greater in numbers, still more fearful to behold, and uttering yet more terrific and constant cries in my ears. It is impossible for me to put in words the awfully fearful sensations that possessed me, that thrilled through my entire frame without ceasing ; and yet I had a merciful consolation in beholding God on high overruling. Still I was within grasp of the devils ; they surrounded me on all sides—came over on the roof towards me, continually startling me by the most hellish sounds that ever grated human ears. I was compelled to place myself in one spot, next to the wall, to watch their movements ; and I watched that end of the room by which I conceived they all entered. I had an idea, that if I could get out of the house, I would escape them—indeed, that I could fly into heaven, and I sought out constantly for this purpose—would have gone out at the window, if it had not been nailed down, in the belief that I should certainly ascend. The doctor had ordered my head to be shaved, and blistered behind, cupped at the nape of the neck, &c., and, after all his treatment failing, advised my friends to send me to the Asylum. I was but a short time there when my enemies began to disappear through the day, but regularly paid me their unwelcome visits through the night. I rose in the morning unrefreshed. Then, too, the character of my trouble changed. When I laid me down, I invariably covered my head with the bed-clothes, and would fall into slumber. Some strange sounds aroused me—I sat upright, and saw huge figures in dark mantles, with bonnets as big as coach wheels, pass and repass in rapid succession ; all power was taken from me—fixed as a statue, they made no effort to hurt me. Once I was startled in this way, and, on rising, saw the whole floor covered with rats, running through and through below the beds : this was another sleepless night. I wondered, when the hour of rising came, that the others who were sleeping around me did not cry out, as I expected, when they put their feet to the floor ; and after I saw many of them go through the room without complaining, I rose, and found the rats had fled. Another night, and among the last in which a vision presented itself, was on awaking in midnight ; I beheld an array of angelic forms the most glorious to contemplate—countenances beamingly beautiful, attired brilliantly, and in a perfect glitter of light ; I gazed until the sight gradually faded from before me. One forenoon after this I went into the place where we wash ourselves, and was horror-struck on seeing several children lying in a putrid state on the floor ; I sickened and shuddered—ran out of the place, and sought for a person I was familiar with, to tell him—could not get him, and, on going through the gallery, saw another person come out of the washing place—spoke to him ; but he heeded me not. I then summoned courage to go in again—but saw no more ; and I concluded the

person I met had removed the bodies. I, however, sought the first opportunity to tell my friend ; and he tried to assure me—what I now believe—that it was my own troubled imagination.”

Suicidal
Propensity.

The suicidal tendency has been strongly and frequently manifested by the patients of the past year, as will appear from the following table :—

TABLE VI.—*Illustrative of Suicidal tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted Suicide, . . .	14	26	40
Have meditated Suicide, . . .	8	13	21
Total,	22	39	61
Forms of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted,—			
Mania,	2	5	7
Puerperal Mania,	—	2	2
Melancholia,	3	8	11
Demonomania,	2	1	3
Dementia,	3	4	7
Monomania of Suspicion,	3	1	4
„ Superstition,	1	1	2
„ Fear,	—	4	4
Forms of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated,—			
Mania,	—	1	1
Melancholia,	2	7	9
Demonomania,	1	1	2
Dementia,	2	1	3
Monomania of Suspicion,	1	1	2
„ Fear,	—	2	2
Delirium Tremens,	2	—	2
Means used in the Attempts made,—			
Suspension,	1	1	2
Strangulation,	—	1	1
Drowning,	2	5	7
Precipitation,	5	9	14
Cutting Throat,	4	6	10
Starvation,	1	—	1
Poison,	—	3	3
Burning,	—	1	1
Beating Head with an Iron Instrument.	1	—	1

Of these cases, one attempted drowning three times ; one female, after attempting to cut her throat, tried to drown herself ; one, after trying to hang herself, attempted suicide by strangulation, and afterwards by sharp instruments ; another, after attempting to

poison herself with laudanum, tried to cut her throat, and afterwards to drown herself; and a fourth, after trying to cut her throat, attempted to throw herself from a window; and lastly, one man cut his throat twice.

Notwithstanding the strong suicidal tendency manifested in these cases previous to admission, I am happy to say that no casualty of this kind happened in the Institution during the past year. One female attempted suicide by cutting herself with a piece of broken crockery; and although she succeeded in inflicting a somewhat severe wound, she was prevented, by prompt assistance, from effecting her purpose. This case furnished a very good illustration of the security afforded by dormitories against such attempts. The alarm in this instance, as in others which have occurred in the Institution, was first given by a patient.

The following table exhibits the causes of Insanity in those admitted, so far as they could be ascertained:—

TABLE VII.—*Causes of Disease in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety,	—	1	1
Terror,	2	2	4
Grief,	—	14	14
Chagrin,	4	3	7
Remorse,	1	—	1
Disappointed Affection,	3	10	13
Disappointment,	7	10	17
Mental Fatigue,	2	—	2
Religious Excitement,	4	5	9
Jealousy,	1	—	1
Destitution,	1	2	3
Epilepsy,	—	1	1
Intemperance,	25	24	49
Injury of Head,	4	—	4
Coup de Soleil,	2	—	2
Child-bearing,	—	8	8
Miscarriage,	—	1	1
Amenorrhœa,	—	1	1
Menorrhagia,	—	1	1
Tropical Climates,	3	—	3
Fever,	1	3	4
Idiocy,	1	—	1
Shock from seeing a fellow Servant killed by a Railway Engine,	1	—	1
Shock from hearing of the Death of two Relatives,	—	1	1
Unknown,	47	69	116
Total,	109	156	265

Causes.

In a great number of cases, the information regarding the previous history of the patients is extremely imperfect ;—in not a few there was no information at all. In the preceding table predisposing and exciting causes are mixed up together. It is not possible, in some cases, to separate them. In many instances, what was once a predisposing cause ultimately becomes the exciting one. In many the true exciting cause cannot be distinguished amongst the variety of baneful influences to which the sufferer has been subject. In not a few cases what was believed, by relatives and others, to be the cause turns out to be a symptom ; and, upon close inquiry, it appears that other symptoms of insanity had been observed long anterior to the development of this one. This is especially the case with Intemperance ;—the health becomes injured by over-exertion ; anxieties and sleepless nights enervate the frame ; and, at last, some overwhelming evil entirely unhinges the reason. Various eccentricities of conduct now begin to manifest themselves ; perversion of natural feelings, irritability of temper, unfounded suspicions of dear and long-tried friends, odd and unaccountable acts, ingeniously explained, but not less unnatural—all evince that insanity has set in. In these circumstances it is that, not unfrequently, one of habitually temperate habits amounting even to abstemiousness, begins to indulge in unwonted potations. His malady increases, and with it that craving for stimulants which is common to a large portion of the Insane ; and when, at last, he no longer can brook even self-control, and pent up irritability breaks forth into a paroxysm of furious mania, the friends are apt to attribute it to intemperance, while that intemperance was only one of many symptoms which sprung up during the incubation of the disease.

Making every allowance for such sources of fallacy, intemperance has numbered its victims with as much certainty, and even more frequency than in former years. The cases are 18·5 per cent. of the whole number admitted in which the disease was traced to this cause ; and if the cases are deducted in which the cause was unknown, it is upwards of 33 per cent.

In the succeeding table the patients discharged cured are classified according to the form of disease under which they laboured.

TABLE VIII.—*Form of Disease in those discharged Recovered.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	Acute,	.	.	12	23	35
	Chronic,	.	.	1	6	7
	Periodic,	.	.	—	4	4
	Puerperal,	.	.	—	4	4
Moral Insanity,	.	.	.	2	1	3
Delirium Tremens,	.	.	.	4	1	5
Demonomania,	.	.	.	1	2	3
Melancholia,	.	.	.	4	9	13
Monomania of Fear,	.	.	.	1	6	7
„ Suspicion,	.	.	.	3	7	10
„ Pride,	.	.	.	1	1	2
„ Superstition,	.	.	.	2	—	2
Dementia,	.	.	.	11	13	24
Total,				42	77	119

The results nearly correspond with those of former years,—the cases of Mania being about 65 per cent., and those of Melancholia and Monomania 39 per cent. to cases of the same kind respectively admitted during the year. The proportion of cures in cases of Dementia is, however, much greater than formerly, amounting to 40 per cent. on the admissions.

Four of the patients dismissed cured had the insanity complicated with Epilepsy, and recovered, apparently, from both affections, none of them having had any recurrence of the epileptic paroxysms for many months previous to their discharge.

TABLE IX.—*Duration of Disease previous to Admission in those discharged Cured.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	.	.	.	24	29	53
„ 3 „	.	.	.	4	12	16
„ 6 „	.	.	.	1	4	5
„ 1 year,	.	.	.	—	7	7
„ 2 „	.	.	.	1	—	1
„ 3 „	.	.	.	1	3	4
„ 4 „	.	.	.	—	1	1
„ 6 „	.	.	.	1	—	1
„ 8 „	.	.	.	—	1	1
„ 9 „	.	.	.	—	2	2
Unknown,	.	.	.	10	18	28
Total,				42	77	119

As in all tables of this kind, the importance of early treatment is forcibly illustrated by the preceding,—nearly 60 per cent. of the recoveries being in cases which were sent to the Asylum within three months. In most of the cases the history of which was unknown, the attacks were also in all probability recent.

Premature
Removals.

I have already referred to the impolicy of early removals in cases that are uncured, or only partially improved. They are not less unwise in cases which have apparently recovered. There are very few cases which should be removed from an Asylum within three months after admission, even under the most favourable circumstances. The risk of a relapse in every case so removed is very great. Yet such removals are very frequent, as the following table will shew :—

TABLE X.—*Period of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged Recovered.*

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months,	.	.	9	21	30
" 6 "	.	.	16	21	37
" 1 year,	.	.	10	19	29
" 2 "	.	.	2	9	11
" 3 "	.	.	4	3	7
" 4 "	.	.	1	1	2
" 5 "	.	.	—	1	1
" 6 "	.	.	—	1	1
" 7 "	.	.	—	1	1
Total,	.	.	42	77	119

Relapses.

Of the 30 cases removed within three months after their admission, 11 relapsed, and were brought back to the Asylum; and of those removed by the agency of friends within six months after admission, 7 were sent back. In most of these cases the patients were in a much more unfavourable condition on their re-admission than when they were first admitted,—several of them, I fear, in a state all but hopeless. Such early removals are not only really acts of unkindness and weakness on the part of friends, but, in the case of paupers, extremely impolitic,—inasmuch as it would be more for the interest of the public to insure a confirmed convalescence, by paying board for one or two months, than to incur the risk of a

relapse, by which the individual may be rendered a permanent burden on the parish.*

The mortality during last year was very considerable, amounting to 16·7 per cent. to the mean number resident, or 10·7 to the total number (738) under treatment. The following table exhibits the causes of death:—

TABLE XI.—*Causes of Death.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy,	2	2	4
General Paralysis,	8	3	11
Paralysis,	—	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion,	2	1	3
Senile Exhaustion,	—	1	1
Epilepsy,	1	2	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	5	12	17
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	4	2	6
Pneumo-Thorax, (following Phthisis,)	1	—	1
Bronchitis,	1	1	2
Pericarditis,	1	—	1
Valvular Disease of Heart,	1	—	1
Dysentery,	3	5	8
Chronic Diarrhœa,	10	4	14
Peritonitis,	1	—	1
Strangulated Hernia,	1	—	1
Chronic Vomiting,	—	1	1
Erysipelas,	—	1	1
Chronic Abscess,	1	1	2
Total,	42	37	79

* The case of Nottidge v. Ripley, decided in the English courts in the month of June last, excited a good deal of interest among those connected with Lunatic Asylums, and no little anxiety on the part of those who had friends in such institutions. There seemed to be a general apprehension that all lunatics who were not actually and immediately dangerous to themselves or others, were forthwith to be set at large, to vex the world with their follies, and to expose themselves to insult, imposition, and injury. The influence of the decision referred to seems to have so far affected the better judgment and experience of some parties, that not a few removals from Asylums were the consequence; for during the past year not less than four patients were admitted into this Asylum who had been dismissed from confinement (I should rather say, deprived of protection) under this Nottidge mania, and had subsequently been breaking windows, knocking down policemen, carrying loaded pistols on their persons to shoot doctors with, or wandering through the streets under the belief that they were royal or divine personages.

The mortality took place principally during the early part of the year, and at a time when cholera and diarrhœa were epidemic. Providentially, no case of cholera occurred in the Asylum; but the number of patients affected with diarrhœa and dysentery was very great. 22 died from these affections.

A considerable number of the patients were at an advanced age, as will be seen from the following table; and several were in a dying condition when admitted.

TABLE XII.—*Ages of Patients Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20, . . .	2	—	2
20 to 30, . . .	13	7	20
30 to 40, . . .	16	6	22
40 to 50, . . .	8	12	20
50 to 60, . . .	—	7	7
60 to 70, . . .	3	4	7
70 to 80, . . .	—	1	1
Total, . . .	42	37	79

Not a few of the deaths occurred among the old standing and incurable inmates of the City workhouses, brought to the Asylum in the years 1842, 1843, and 1845, as will appear from the following table, which also indicates the condition of one of the inmates at the time of his admission :—

TABLE XIII.—*Period of Residence of those Deceased.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 12 hours, . . .	1	—	1
1 month, . . .	3	4	7
2 „ . . .	3	1	4
3 „ . . .	—	3	3
6 „ . . .	5	2	7
1 year, . . .	6	2	8
2 „ . . .	6	3	9
3 „ . . .	5	5	10
4 „ . . .	4	1	5
5 „ . . .	3	8	11
7 „ . . .	4	8	12
8 „ . . .	2	—	2
Total, . . .	42	37	79

Post-mortem examinations were made in 24 cases. These were conducted with great care; and in many of them I was kindly assisted by Dr Gairdner. As on former occasions, the microscope was used to aid us in our observations; but I regret to say, that the results throw no additional light upon the pathology of the disease. The following abstract contains a summary of the results of our observations:—

Pathology.

Post mortem examinations were permitted in 24 cases out of the 79.

Of the cases examined, 2 had been cases of Mania, 1 Puerperal Mania, 1 Melancholia, 3 Monomania, 12 Dementia, 2 General Paralysis, and 3 Epilepsy; and the *Morbid Appearances* were as follows:—

Congestion of Membranes in 3; of which 1 was Mania, 1 General Paralysis, and 1 Epilepsy.

Opacity of Arachnoid in 6, viz., 1 Melancholia, 1 Monomania, 2 General Paralysis, 1 Dementia, and 1 Epilepsy.

Sub-Arachnoid Sero-albuminous Effusion in 4, viz. 1 Monomania, 1 General Paralysis, and 2 Dementia.

Adhesion of Membranes to Calvarium in 1, a case of General Paralysis.

Adhesion of Membranes to Cortical Substance in 1, a case of Dementia.

Vessels of Pia Mater and Cortical Substance were Granular in 2, viz. in 1 a case of Monomania, and 1 of General Paralysis.

Congestion of Hemispheres in 3, 1 Mania, 1 Dementia, and 1 Epilepsy.

Effusion of Serum into the Sac of the Arachnoid in 6; 1 Melancholia, 1 General Paralysis, 1 Monomania, 2 Dementia, and 1 Epilepsy.

Increased Density of the Brain in 2, viz. 1 Melancholia, and 1 Dementia.

Atrophy of Optic Nerves in 1, a case of Dementia.

Small Exostosis on inside of left Parietal Bone in 1, a case of Mania.

No Morbid Appearances were observed in 6 cases, viz. in 1 Monomania, 1 Puerperal Mania, and 4 Dementia.

During the last six months there has been very little sickness in the Institution; and the mortality has been proportionably small—being in the ratio of 11·4 per cent. per annum only to the average number resident, or 7·3 to the whole number under treatment.

This result I attribute partly to the disappearance of the epidemic to which I have referred—partly to a more liberal allowance of animal food to the patients—and in no small measure, also, to the greatly increased number who have been induced to engage in active occupations.

Occupation
of Inmates.

It is with extreme satisfaction that I refer to this feature in the history of the Asylum, especially during the last six months. The amount of work executed by the inmates in former years, and especially during the year 1848, was very considerable, and such as would, I believe, bear comparison with that of any other Asylum. During the past year, however, the value of work done exceeds that by the sum of £556 : 7 : 3. Even this sum, however, affords but an imperfect index of what has been done in this department, where the primary object is to get the individuals employed, and the pecuniary value of the work done is a secondary consideration only. The result, therefore, will be more appropriately conveyed, when I state, that out of 225 females, from 180 to 185 are employed daily; and of 209 males, it has often happened that not more than 10 or 11, including sick, have been unemployed.

For these results I have been mainly indebted to the active and unwearied exertions of my assistants, Dr Grahamsley and Mr Fanning, whose perseverance and assiduity in carrying them out are above all praise. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding fitting occupation for many of the inmates—such as is suited to their capacities, and capable, at the same time, of being turned to some account, either as a matter of profit or utility.

The extensive grounds connected with the Asylum have afforded the best field of occupation for the males. There are now seldom less than 65 men employed on the ground; very frequently 75; and occasionally, when extraordinary efforts were called for, so many as 90 and 100 have been at work in the open air. Among these may be daily seen many of the most violent and destructive of the inmates busily engaged in wheeling earth, manure, or stones, who for years have done little else than destroy their clothing, or spend their days and nights in restless agitation, or incoherent raving. The strong necessity which appears to exist, in many cases, for continual movement, or incessant noise, seems to find vent as naturally in active manual labour, if it can with any propriety be substituted and regulated.

One of the most violent, restless, and unmanageable inmates of the Asylum during the past year was a miner. He was tall and muscular, and occupied himself, if permitted to mix with others, in pursuing his fellow patients and fighting with them; if left alone in the airing courts, in running round and knocking his elbows violently on the stone walls; and if secluded, in continual vociferations and incessant knocking on the wall. I directed him to be sent to the grounds, and employed with the wheel-barrow—a special attendant being entrusted with him on his *debut*. Hard work seemed to be all he required. He spent his superfluous energies in wheeling stones; he soon proved himself to be one of the most useful and able-bodied of the awkward squad, and, ere long, was restored to his natural condition, that of a weak minded but industrious coal-miner.

Oakum-picking proved a very useful occupation for breaking in malingerers and idlers, and employing imbeciles. The imbeciles could do little more; and the idlers, when they found they must do something, soon became ambitious of a more dignified and useful occupation than picking oakum, and were afterwards drafted either into the grounds, or to the Shoemakers, Tailors, Blacksmiths, or Carpenters' shops. In this manner the shoemakers and tailors' shops have been filled. The Upholsterer (an old and much esteemed patient) has as many apprentices as he can manage. Shoes, clothing, mattresses, carpet-bags, saddlery, and matting, can be made to any amount; so that all that is now required is a market for the labour, to make it profitable to the Institution and the public.

In the same manner, the females have been gradually broken into habits of industry to a degree hitherto unprecedented. Those who have done nothing for many years but mutter to themselves, or crouch in corners, now sew or knit from morning to night. Knitting, sewing, straw-bonnet making, and other occupations, are carried on throughout the house to such an extent that I fear, in a very short time, unless some outlet is obtained for exportations, we shall be at a loss to know what to do.

The following tables exhibit the average number of males and females employed, and the usual occupations in which they are engaged. Many variations occur in the course of every week, both in the number employed and the kind of work done.

Average Number of Males employed during the year in the Western Department.

Tailors, . . .	13	Brought over,	4
Shoemakers, . . .	10	Matmakers, . . .	1
Carpenters, . . .	6	Gardeners, . . .	6
Blacksmiths, . . .	4	Oakum Pickers, . . .	5
Upholsterers, . . .	4	Attendants' Assistants, . . .	11
Glaziers, . . .	1	Painters, . . .	1
Plumbers, . . .	1	Drawing, . . .	1
Saddlers, . . .	2	Land-surveying, . . .	1
Printers, . . .	2	Masons, . . .	1
Engravers, . . .	2		
	<hr/>	Total,	<hr/>
	45		183

Average Number of Females employed during the year in the Western Department.

Sewing, . . .	103	Brought over,	132
Knitting, . . .	21	In Laundry, . . .	11
Strawbonnet Making, . . .	4	Kitchen and House, . . .	1
Embroidery, . . .	6	Assisting Housemaids, . . .	22
Drawing, . . .	1		
	<hr/>	Total,	<hr/>
	135		183

In the introduction of these industrial plans I have been ably and energetically assisted by the attendants and office-bearers throughout the house, who have all, in their several departments cheerfully undertaken the additional labour and responsibility imposed on them in carrying them into effect. This is sufficiently attested by the fact, that no additional attendants have been required. It is shewn, also, by the large amount of gas-fitting, plumber, and blacksmiths' work effected under the engineer,—by the greatly increased number of workmen employed under the shoemaker and tailor,—nearly all of them being persons learning those trades for the first time. It is still more fully illustrated by the large amount of work executed in the house, under the superintendence of the Head Attendant, in addition to his proper duties, in glazing, painting, carpenter, and blacksmiths' work,—all of which was independent of the regular work executed in the workshops under the respective tradesmen, and amounts in value to upwards of £260.

A considerable portion of the Eastern house has been elegantly painted, mostly by the patients, and in part re-furnished; and when the operations now in progress there have been completed, the house will bear comparison, both in respect to internal comfort and appearance, with the best establishments for the insane of the higher classes.

With your sanction, a mason has lately been added to our staff of tradesmen; and the whole of the jobbing mason-work is now executed without external aid. One of the attendants is also a mason; and a few of the patients have been regularly employed, for some time, under the superintendence of these tradesmen, who have thus, in addition to the ordinary repairs required in this department, been enabled to commence building a new coal-house, and will be able, I have no doubt, ere long, to undertake any similar erection on a moderate scale which may be required.

Building and
Mason Work.

Several attempts were made to discover a good quarry in the grounds, in order to furnish materials for building; but as yet our efforts have been in vain, although not fruitless, as they have supplied us with a large amount of stones for the new roads which have been lately opened through the grounds.

A considerable extension has been made of the walks and pleasure grounds; and the levelling in front of the western house has progressed. During these operations, the curling pond has been increased to more than double its former size, and forms, with its sloped banks, covered with turf, and surrounded with trees, one of the most ornamental features in our landscape.

Pleasure
Grounds.

At the beginning of last year, it was found that the small stream forming the southern boundary of our grounds, in consequence of our drains opening into it, formed a nuisance, which we were called upon to abate. I soon afterwards submitted a plan to your consideration for carrying the whole sewerage of the establishment, after being filtered, through a tubular tile-drain, and of emptying it into the Jordan beyond the limits of the Asylum grounds. This plan, after receiving the approval of several eminent practical men, was finally sanctioned, and carried into execution. The whole of the extensive cuttings connected with it were made by the patients; and since the operations were completed, they have been found to work well, and completely to effect the object for which they were

Sewerage.

designed. The stream passing our grounds is now perfectly pure and no longer exhales offensive or pernicious vapours.*

New Boiler
House, and
Smithy, &c.

Among other improvements effected during the past year, I ought not to omit the erection of a new and commodious boiler house and the extension of our blacksmiths' shop, so as to admit of an additional fire, a turning lathe, and furnace for melting brass. By these improvements, we have been enabled to extend our operations in that department; and the value of work done in brass castings and fittings, plumber and gas work, in addition to the ordinary smith work, affords sufficient evidence of the importance of these alterations.

Heating
Apparatus.

A great amount of time and labour has been expended upon our heating apparatus, which has again been thoroughly overhauled. Although it is now in many respects much improved, it is still, regret to say, defective in some important particulars.

Water.

The supply of water is now ample for all purposes, and, indeed, appears to be unlimited, and of the very best quality. This, it is almost unnecessary to add, has been an inestimable blessing.

Amusements.

The various sources of recreation and healthy amusement of former years have continued in full operation during the past. The monthly periodical, written by the patients, has been entirely printed by them, with the exception of one or two numbers, there having been no hired printer in the establishment during the greater part of the year. The circulation of our little journal has been extended; and the profits continue to afford a liberal supply of newspapers and periodicals.

The weekly balls and concerts preserve their popularity in the house, and have been varied, from time to time, by such changes as were calculated to increase the interest and amusement afforded.

* Since the preceding remarks were penned, an article has appeared in the *Agricultural Journal* reflecting upon the *wisdom* of the inhabitants of the Asylum in allowing so much valuable sewerage to run to waste, or rather, to run into the stream so as to affect the comfort of the inhabitants below, and estimating, by the help of Liebig, the loss at about £300 per annum. It is perhaps proper to state that three large tanks exist in the grounds of the Institution, from which large quantities of the solid and fluid sewerage are constantly removed for manure; and that any reflections as to the folly of the waste must fall upon the neighbouring farmers, who may be supplied with it readily, at the most reasonable price, and have it pumped into their carts on the public road.

During the summer season, walks and drives in the country were frequent; and an occasional pic-nic party afforded, as heretofore, its healthful influences to body and mind.

The Chaplain has kindly furnished me with the following Report Religious
Instruction. regarding his labours in the Institution, which will be read with pleasure :—

REPORT BY THE CHAPLAIN.

THE attendance at the religious services in the Chapel during the past year has been very good; and the congregation has evinced much decorum and propriety in every respect. This has often been noticed by my clerical friends, who, during my occasional absence, have kindly officiated for me in the Asylum; and some of them have done so repeatedly. Whilst they have expressed their satisfaction, it is right to state, that on such occasions the pleasure is mutual,—which shews that the arrangement is beneficial, although it is not allowed in some institutions of a similar kind, for reasons which scarcely seem to warrant such a resolution.

It is of much consequence that the services should be conducted in such a way that no part may occupy more than due time; because variety contributes to attention. No doubt, there should be discretion in selecting subjects for illustration, and avoiding controverted points, which seldom tend to edification or comfort. And if they who minister at the altar experience the power of the truth, they will endeavour to impress upon those over whom they are placed, that religion must influence men in all circumstances; that all have it in their power to contribute to the happiness of others—for the field is the world; that the fruits of the Spirit will be manifested in love to the Redeemer, and practical piety; and that the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power.

On the evenings of the Sacramental Fasts there are always many present; and on the seasons lately set apart for humiliation and thanksgiving, everything was highly gratifying. It is but just to state, that on such occasions there was but one feeling in the Institution; for whenever the matter was stated, all promptly and warmly co-operated in forwarding the object.

When the mornings are sufficiently long, I go out in time for divine service during the week days as often as I can. On other

occasions, the service is regularly conducted by Dr Grahamsley, since the promotion of Dr Wingett to another important sphere of professional labour.

Among so many, there must necessarily be much sickness and other cases of affliction, when the visits of a Chaplain may be beneficial. Indeed, all others who require to be frequently with the inmates of the Institution may contribute not a little to the success of the medical treatment. It will readily be allowed, that in speaking, as well as in acting, much kindness must be combined with great decision; that a promise must, if possible, never remain long unfulfilled; because it will assuredly be remembered; that the circumstances are *peculiar*; and that one must carefully guard against anger or irritation.

It is of much consequence to speak cautiously respecting the matters which often come under the observation of a clergyman in visiting the sick and the dying. Still it is to be hoped that those who are much occupied in endeavouring to impart consolation to the desponding—to disabuse the mind of groundless delusions—to lead the afflicted to the great Physician of souls, and speak to them of the unmeasured abundance of Divine compassion, will find cause to persevere in their efforts, and look for some measure of success. It often happens that, in mental diseases, whilst the bodily frame decays, the powers of the mind become proportionably stronger; so that there is a complete restoration to sense and consciousness, and a fitness to receive and to apply the consolations of religion before the time of dissolution; as we sometimes perceive the clouds which have poured out their contents during the day suddenly begin to break and disperse, so that the sun shines for a little with remarkable brilliancy and glory, and then immediately disappears behind the western waves.

There is a sufficient supply of bibles in the Asylum; and upon an application to the Secretary of the Scottish Tract Society, a quantity of tracts has been granted by that useful society; such as may probably do much good. They have been selected with care, and are fitted to instruct and improve all who may be induced to read them.

ROB. LORIMER.

18th January 1850.

During the past year the Institution has been deprived of the services of my esteemed friend Dr Wingett, by his appointment to the office of Physician to the Dundee Royal Asylum. His memory will long be held in grateful recollection by those who experienced his unwearied kindness and attention, and witnessed his active discharge of duty. Dr Wingett's place has been most efficiently filled by Dr Grahamsley, to whom, along with Mr Fanning and Dr De Quincey, I have much pleasure in recording my thanks for their kindness and attention to those placed under their care, and their zeal for the best interests of the Institution.

I beg to tender you and the other office-bearers of the Institution my best thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, and the facilities which you have always afforded me for carrying out every plan for the benefit of those committed to my care. I sincerely trust that your efforts for the extension and completion of the noble Institution under your management may be speedily crowned with success.

DAVID SKAE, *M.D.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

26th January 1850.

DIET TABLE

OF THE

PAUPER DEPARTMENT, ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET.

BREAKFAST.

Oat Meal, made into Porridge, six ounces.

Skimmed Milk, three-fourths of a pint.

DINNER.

One quart of Broth, containing Vegetables and two ounces and a half of Barley ;
or four ounces Pease.Butcher Meat, cooked, free from bones, four ounces and a half, on alternate
days ; or Fish, eight ounces ; or Dumpling, eight ounces.

Potatoes, one pound and a half ; or Bread, six ounces.

DINNER FOR WORKERS.

One quart of Broth, containing Vegetables and two ounces and a half of
Barley ; or four ounces Pease.Butcher Meat, cooked, free from bones, four ounces and a half daily ; or Fish,
eight ounces ; or Dumpling, eight ounces.

Potatoes, one pound and a half ; or Bread, six ounces.

SUPPER.

Oat Meal, made into Porridge, six ounces.

Skimmed Milk, one half-pint ;

or,

Bread, six ounces.

Coffee, one-fifth of an ounce.

Sugar, half an ounce.

Sweet Milk, one-sixteenth of a pint.

RATES OF BOARD.

Pauper Department—privileged Patients,	.	.	£19 p. annum.
„ „ non-privileged „	.	.	24 „
Intermediate class (for females only,)	.	.	35 „
Higher classes, ordinary rate—privileged,	.	.	55 „
„ „ „ non-privileged,	.	.	60 „

This last rate entitles to a single sleeping apartment and a sitting room, and an attendant common to 5 or 6 patients. For superior accommodation, separate attendants, and other extra comforts, a higher board is charged, varying from £100 to £300 per annum, which is a matter of special arrangement.